

FRIDAY, JULY 28, 1893.

DAILY, Per Year. DAILY AND SUNDAY, Per Month...... Pestage to Foreign Countries added. THE BUN, New York City.

#### A Very Important Commission.

The last Legislature passed a law providing for the appointment by the Mayor of five Commissioners to report to the next session "a comprehensive revision of the laws affecting common schools and public education in the city of New York." Mayor GILROY has accordingly selected as such Commission Messrs. E. ELLERY ANDERSON, STEPHEN H. OLIN, DAVID MCCLURE, OSCAR S. STRAUS, and Dr. THOMAS HUNTER, the President of the Normal College.

These Commissioners held their first meet ing last Monday, and organized by the election of Mr. ANDERSON as Chairman. They also decided to appoint a salaried clerk to collect statistics as to public education in this country and abroad, the act authortring them to expend \$5,000. The time in which they must complete their task is short, for their report must be ready before the end of the year, but it is long enough for them to grasp the whole subject and to make the necessary revision of the laws.

These laws are old and they establish conflicting interests, divide responsibility dangerously, and create a cumbersome school machinery, which prevents necessary reform. The simplification of the whole system is the first need, so that with less complicated administration the simplification of the course of instruction may follow. As it is now, there is, first, the Board of Education, consisting of twentyone Commissioners appointed by the Mayor. This Board has the appointment of five Trustees in each ward. The Mayor also appoints three Inspectors in each of the eight school districts. The limits of the authority of these three bodies are confused by a mass of regulations which hamper administration and defeat systematic uniformity. Hence the readjustment of the machinery will be the main business of the Commission, a readjustment which will admit of the introduction of necessary economies and a more rational and consistent course of instruction.

Under the old system, with its vicious division of responsibility and confusion of authority, methods of education and branches of education totally at variance with the theory on which the schools were founded, have been brought in by cranks, hobby riders, and experimentalists. As a consequence, we have colleges and high-school grades, though the primary instruction, which is the sole justification of education at the public cost, is insufficient and inequitably distributed. The appropriation for public education in New York is four or five millions annually, of which the salaries of more than 4,000 teachers consume three millions; yet there are districts of the city where youngsters cannot get into the schools to learn their A B C. More school accommodations are required for the population of the town as it is, and, besides, its rapid growth is necessitating their steady and costly increase. As the school system is now administered, twice

s much money is needed. Consequently the great problem before the Commission is the devising of a system of administration which will make possible reforms that will prevent the cost of public education from becoming a burden so heavy that the whole school system will be in danger. These reforms consist in limiting the expenditure of the school fund to its sole legitimate purpose, consistently with the theory on which it is obtained from the people. The education given at the public cost cannot justly go beyond merely elementary instruction, that is to say, the introductory training required by the whole body of children alike.

s restricted, the expenditure now made for public education would be great enough for the needs of the population, and there would be money to spare for the erec tion of new schoolhouses required by the growth of the town. The instruction would be more thorough, for it would be within a parrower field, which could be better cuitivated. Religious opposition to the schools would be lessened, if not entirely destroyed, if they thus confined themselves to a few years of merely elementary teaching. Every scholar would enjoy equal advantages with every other; there would be no special privileges attainable by only the fortunate few. The course would be the same for all. The teachers could make themselves more proficient by devoting their care to a smaller range of studies, and the attention of the scholars would not be

diverted to many subjects, as it is now. This improvement, of course, cannot be brought about directly by this Commission. but it can be made practicable by the simplification of administrative machinery.

## Sound Doctrine from the Hon. Ben-

jamin Fo!som. The American Economist of to-day reprints from the Sheffield and Rotherham Independent the full text of a Fourth of July speech delivered in Sheffleld before a British audience by the Hon. Benjamin Folsom, our Consul in that important manufacturing town.

Particular interest attaches at all times to the utterances of the Hon. BENJAMIN Folsom, for he is not only a frank, wideawake, outspoken young gentleman, but around him there lingers still some of the golden glamour of the White House romance of seven years ago. As an object of affectionate interest to the American people, Mr. Folsom autedates even Baby Ruth. In his official capacity he may almost be regarded as a wedding gift. The marriage ceremony at the Executive Mansion occurred on June 2, 1886, and before the next October's moon was half full, the young cousin of the bride had received his appointment to Sheffleld. Even BENJA-MIN HABRISON, not conspicuously susceptible to purely sentimental considerations. respected the peculiar claim of Consul Forsom to Republican forbearance. The Consul served throughout the HARRISON Administration. On the Fourth of July last he was yet at his post, entertaining the local magnates of Sheffield at luncheon, and enthusiastically toasting Victoria as "the best beloved of Queens," and his cousin-inlaw, the Hon. GROVER CLEVELAND, as " the

The Hon. BENJAMIN FOLSOM then sketched in a very neat and effective fashion for the benefit of his British guests the story of America's revolutionary struggle for independence. Coming down to matters. of more immediate practical interest to the cutiers and brass founders and silver platers and metal workers generally of Shef-

most honest and upright of Presidents."

give his views of the true construction of the Chicago platform, and of the prospect of tariff legislation by the Congress of the United States that shall be satisfactory to British manufacturing interests. This part of Consul Folsom's speech deserves to be reprinted here without abridgment:

"There are two or three practical things I can say to raised against foreign countries, there is, and must continue to be, a great and gigantic trade flowing from England to America. [Hist: hear!] For here tassed the worst period; you have crossed the highest barrier that can be raised between the United States and England in the way of trade obstruction. [Applause.] "I will tell you why this is. For the first time since the year 1860 the Democratic party, which has been the party of free trade, is in power, not only in the executive, but in both its legislative branches. [Applause.] During the former term of Mr. Clave-Lava, he was blocked by the Senate standing be-tween him and the House of Representatives, which was Democratic, and therefore no bill could be passed which was not in the shape of a compromise. Whe the struggle came on for the Presidential election last year, the Democratic party, for the first time in its history, took fair and square ground, and made a straight out and out issue between protection and

tariff for revenue only. [Hear | hear | "If you will pardon me, I will read to you the two slight planks in the Democratic platform upon which the President of the United States was elected, and apon which the Congress which is now in power, and which i to be convened upon the 7th of next month, was elected, and you will see that so soon as the financial question is disposed of, which is merely a preliminary, and must be disposed of before the regular meeting of Congress the next great question is the tariff in which you are interested, and which the President and both Houses of Congress are pledged to reduce. [Applause.] The Democratic platform set forth, upon which Mr. CLEVE LAND was elected, says: 'We denounce Republican protection as a fraud, a robbery of the great majority of the American jeople for a few. We declare it to be a fundamental principle of the Democratic party that the Federal Government has no constitutional power to impose and collect tariff duties except for the pur-poses of revenue only; and we demand that the collec-tion of such taxes shall be limited to the necessities of the Government when honestly and economically

"I am not saying one word as to whether protection, or free trade, or a tariff for revenue only is the best thing for the United States or not, I am simply giving you the facts, and you can judge for yourselves. [Ap-planes.] In closing my carcer in Sheffield as Consul of the United States, it affords me satisfaction to think that before another twelve months has rolled by Sheffield will not be subjected to the onerous and oppressive tariff duties that have restricted her trade.

The sturdy confidence of the Hon. BENJA-MIN FOLSOM in the honest intention of the President and the Democratic party to redeem promptly, and at their full face value, the pledges of last year, is creditable to him. His attitude on the tariff question should put to shame those timid, or recreant, or dishonest Democrats here at home who are trying to persuade the Hon. BENJAMIN FOLSOM'S cousin-in-law that the solemn declarations upon which the election was won, amount to nothing now that election day is over; and that the promises of one year ago can be repudiated now without dishonor, or be gotten around by some sophistical process of evasion and indefinite postponement. How much more manly and worthy of respect the Hon. BENJAMIN FOLSOM appears in his speech to the Sheffleld exporters than the Buffalo Courier and the Boston Herald appear in their daily editorial articles advising a policy of repudiation!

It makes little difference that Consul Folsom fell into the technical error of describing the Democracy as "the party of free trade." The Democracy has not declared for free trade, and does not contemplate free trade. Its exact position with regard to the unconstitutionality of protective duties of any sort, and the Federal Government's lack of power to impose or collect customs taxes for any other purpose than for revenue only, is set forth with sufficient distinctness in that part of the Chicago platform which Mr. Forsom recited for the benefit of his Sheffield friends. None of his hearers could possibly have misunderstood his inadvertent reference to free trade. Nor loes it make any difference whether Sheffield and Sheffield's industries shall profit or lose by the enactment of a constitutional tariff from which protection is climinated. On the main point Mr. Forsom is right, and we are

glad to see that he agrees with us. The Fourth of July speech of the Hon BENJAMIN FOLSOM should be read at Buzzard's Bay with political satisfaction as well as domestic delight; if, indeed, that manly utterance has not already been perused and approved in that quarter.

## What Will the Unionists Do Now?

It is now certain that, notwithstanding the opposition of the Parnellites, the revised financial proposals of the home rule scheme will be accepted and the whole bill will presently be reported from the committee to the House. Even if further debate should then take place, it will have no effect on the fate of the measure, for it will undoubtedly pass the third reading by a majority of thirty to forty, and thereupon will be sent up to the Lords. Their discussion of the bill may be protracted over several weeks, but their decision is predetermined. They will reject the plan for the self-government of Ireland by a majority of nearly ten to one.

So much the Unionists can do, but, if this

vere their sole means of exerting pressure, they could not compel Mr. GLADSTONE to appeal forthwith to the constituencies. A Minister is not constrained by precedent to dissolve Parliament merely because a Cabinet measure has been thrown out by the Lords. The hereditary legislators can defeat a particular bill, but their disapproval does not, like that of the people's representatives, involve the dismissal of the sovereign's advisers. No doubt, if the bills providing the income and regulating the expenditure for the next fiscal year had been passed, and certain reforms demanded by the British Radicals had been carried through the House of Commons, it would be expedient to bring on a new general election as speedily as possible, owing to Mr. GLADSTONE'S advanced age. As it is, none of these things has been done, and therefore it would be injudicious to recommend a dissolution immediately after the Lords had fulfilled their long-threatened purpose of rejecting the home rule project. Since, then, the Unionists cannot force the Prime Minister to dissolve at once, their programme is to spin out the debate on the estimates, so as to render it difficult to carry either a Registration bill or a "Oneman One-vote" bill through the House of Commons at this session. To the bills dealing with what we call ways and means on the one hand and appropriations on the other, a single Conservative member has already given notice of over a hundred amendments, and several of his colleagues are arranging to pursue obstructive tactics on an equally large scale. Reluctant, therefore, as Mr. GLADSTONE will be to apply the closure to a debate on the estimates-there is, we believe, no precedent for such a proceeding-he will eventually be obliged to recur to that expedient. He will feel it his duty to wait, however, until the English

good faith, but are introduced solely for obstructive purposes. It is understood to be Mr. GLADSTONE's fixed resolve that, no matter how much field, the young gentleman proceeded to time may be consumed in debate upon is well remembered. They voted away more

people are convinced that most of the

amendments presented are not offered in

the estimates, he will not appeal to the electors until the Registration bill, already introduced, has been pushed through the lower House. If an autumn session should be necessary to that end, it will be held. This bill, it may be remembered, reduces the term of residence required for registration in a given precinct to three months. Could it be made a law, it would add scores of thousands of voters to the Gladstonian ranks. But it is by no means certain that the Unionist majority in the House of Lords will assent to the Registration bill, for it is obviously to their interest to compel the Gladstonians at the second and final election turning in part, at all events, on the home rule issue, to vote under the old system, which disqualifles a multitude of workmen in cities and large towns. The same thing may be said of a "One-man One-vote" bill. It can, of course, be passed in the Commons, but the Lords are almost certain to throw it out, although no objection can be made to it, even on the score of inadequateness or inconsistency, since the number of Irish members has been cut down from 103 to 80, so as to make it proportionate to population.

In fine, the Unionists can force the Gladstonians to fight them on the next appeal to the people, under the same electoral conditions which obtained in 1892. But they can do this only by making the House of Lords uphold oppressive restrictions upon registration and the flagrant injustice of plural voting. That is precisely what the Radicals want: for it would enable them to go before the country, not on the single issue of home rule, but on a question much more interesting to the mass of English men, namely, whether they will tolerate any longer such an absurdity as hereditary legislators.

#### A Vulgar Device.

The device of a Presbyterian minister of Brooklyn to draw young men to his church by employing young women as ushers may be artful, but is it proper and consistent?

In the earlier centuries of Christianity, the fourth and fifth for instance, the Church repressed the display of feminine beauty, as a sinful provocation. Women were kept apart from men in the houses of worship; they were debarred from holding offices in the Church, unless as sisters of mercy; they were admonished to conceal their physical charms from the sight of men, and they were compelled to hold their peace in the assemblies of the faithful. So too in recent times some preachers have warned them of the danger to their own souls and to the souls of their brethren involved in their instinctive use of their attractions; but in general this insult to womanhood, and this contemptuous treatment of the greatest blessing Heaven has conferred on man. have lost all religious sanction. The majority of the worshippers at the churches are women, and usually they are in their best array on Sunday.

It is also true that in the Protestant churches, more especially, the attendance of men is very largely induced by women. Husbands go to church to please their wives, and lovers to strengthen themselves in the esteem of plous sweethearts. After service, there is often a line of young men ranged along the curbstone in front of a house of worship, all deeply interested in the procession of feminine beauty as it issues from the doors of the temple, and all hopeful of awakening responsive emotions in the breasts of the fair ones. In the country, the motive which induces very many young fellows to go to church is the hope of getting a chance to walk home with a pretty girl after the season of prayer. The same incentive will lead them to teach in Sunday school, and more especially to join the choir, for the evening rehearsals afford delightful opportunities in the going and the coming.

The only social organization in many rural communities is the village church. and its vitality depends on women. If they abandoned it, it would fall into speedy decay. The church fairs, the camp meetings, and the religious summer schools could not exist without feminine support, and the consequent attraction of masculine interest. The Christian Endeavor movement gets its impulse from young women. If they dropped away from the army, it would be disbanded; for the young men would be bound to go with them. The torch of religious zeal is kept lighted by feminine faith and devotion.

The employment of girls as ushers at a church for the avowed and premeditated purpose of attracting young men by the force of their natural charms, is another matter. It is like having pretty barmaids and pretty waiter girls to stimulate the custom of saloons and restaurants, and is not intrinsically different from the theatrical displays of feminine grace presented for the attraction of men. It is making confession that the church cannot stir masculine religious emotions, and must resort to tricks, and make use of the power of feminine beauty as the magnet. It may not be sinful, it is not sinful; but it is not congruous with a church which should appeal to the spiritual part of man. It is vulgar, and consequently injurious to the pretty girls who are put to use as decoys, with the distinct understanding and the published announcement that they are employed for that purpose. It is degrading the influence unconsciously exercised in the church by feminine piety.

# The Climax of Partisan Meanness.

A foolish paragraph in the New York Press merely repeats what the Tribune and other Republican journals, that ought to know better, have been saying since the Ford's Theatre disaster:

"No matter who the Washington Grand Jury indi for the fearful catastrophe at Ford's Theatre, the real culprit is Holmanism. The responsibility for the deaths of the cierks who were caught in the crash of the doomed building rests primarily upon the mean and selfish spirit of Democratic demanday that obstructed adequate appropriations for urgently needed Government buildings in Washington.

This is as devoid of common sense and good faith as it is ungrammatical. What the Tribune and the Press call Holmanism is no more responsible for the death of the

clerks than is Republican Reedism. For a period of two years after the attention of Congress had been directed to the condition of the building, the Republican party was in full control of Government appropriations and expenditures. President was Republican; so likewise were all of the executive officers who recommend to Congress the appropriations supposed to be necessary in their respective departments. The House Committee on Appropriations was Republican, and so was the House itself. JOSEPH G. CANNON, Chairman of the House Committee on Appropriations, was a Republican. The Senate Committee on Appropriations was Republican, and so was the Senate. The entire responsibility for the expendimoney for Federal purposes during the existence of the Fiftyfirst Congress rested upon the Republicans. How they exercised their power

than a billion dollars during the two years and a very large part of their expenditure

was money wasted, squandered, or stolen. We should like to learn from the Tribune or the Press why Democratic Holmanism more than Republican Reedism or Cannonism is "primarily responsible for the deaths of the clerks who were caught in the crash of the doomed building."

It is difficult to contemplate with patience this effort to turn to political account a calamity like that in question. It is using coffins as campaign documents. When the mean and mendacious spirit of partisanship goes yet further and attempts in the face of the facts here recited, to fasten the stain of blood-guiltiness upon an individual Democrat, a public servant so honorable and faithful as is Mr. HOLMAN,

#### A Pair of American Royalists.

The thorough understanding between Mr. CLAUS SPRECKELS and Mr. CHARLES NORD-HOFF is now apparent. They concur as to the solution of the Hawalian question. SPRECKELS is for the Queen, and Nordhoff is for the Queen and SPECKELS.

Going out as a correspondent of the New York Herald to investigate the situation of affairs in Hawaii, Mr. Nordhoff's task was comparatively simple. He had his orders before he salled; he had made up his mind in accordance therewith before he started. The idea of annexation was not to be tolerated. If the facts did not fit, Nord-HOFF made them fit, at least to his own satisfaction. If they could not be made to fit, so much the worse for the facts; NORD-HOFF took his pen and changed them.

The conclusion to which Mr. NORDHOFF came, after about two months in the island, was that the only patriotic, moral, republican, and truly American course for the United States Government is to usher the preposterous Queen back to her ridiculous throne, and then to retire backward, with reverential bows, from the presence of reinstated royalty.

SPRECKELS, the sly old skeezies, has been much more Machiavellian than the newspaper man. He has understood the diplomatic importance of keeping the American people from an exact knowledge of what SPRECKELS wanted. Mystery and conflicting rumors have attended his movements. He figured for a time in the arguments of the American Mugwumps, as the head devil of annexation. His mercenary interests were said to be at the bottom of the diabolical plot to get rid of LILIUOKALANI and to bring Hawaii in under the flag. Then he masqueraded as the chief advocate of a permanent Hawalian republic, to be forever independent of the United States. Finally he comes out alongside of Nondhoff.

"LILIUOKALANI," SAYS SPRECKELS, " must and will be restored. The Provisional Government is doomed."

It will contribute much to the harmless amusement of the populace if the New York Evening Post will kindly repeat some of its reasons for believing that SPRECKELS is a dangerous and mercenary adviser in regard to Hawalian affairs. The other leading antiannexation organ, the New York Herald,

There is no reason why the agents of the Canadian Government should disguise themselves when they come to this country to try to induce Americans to settle in Canada. They have a perfect right to go about their business openly and undisguised, without suffering any fear or asking any favors. We can assure the forty disguised agents who have been sent here, according to reports from Ottawa, that there will be no interference with them as long as they operate lawfully. They can urge people to go to Canada, offer them inducements, pay their passage, and even agree to upport them after they reach the provinces. If any "formal complaint against them has been sent to Washington" it will be flung int the waste basket. Let them, therefore, throw off their disguise, prosecute their labors above ground, and send us an authentic statement of the amount of success they meet with.

Let Mr. CLEVELAND Speak .- St. Paul Dispatch. Don't be impatient. He will speak in a few days. You will rend his message to Congress n THE SUN of next Wednesday, probably.

Within gunshot of Trinity steeple, and under the roofs of various business exchanges. there has been talk about an item printed last Monday in The Sun's "Notes of the Jews," A good many people who had not until then known or thought of the facts there given. saw at once that they did not agree with opinions that are widely current. Here is the item as it was originally printed in the American

Israelite, under the revision of Dr. I. M. Wise: "The Jews of the United States are a very insignifiant factor in large Guancial operations. In the cor troi of the national banks they are unknown; they have no voice in the management of railway and steamship lines; they do not own the mines of coal or from, or regulate their output, of all the trusts whose oppressions are complained of, they were conspicuous in but one, the Whiskey Trust, the one which concerned the general public least, only was about the first to get into financial straits. As money lenders they play a small part in these United States. Their operations are largely conduct to brokerage and petry leading on collaterate. A considerable portion of them are well to do, a few are rich, scarcely any very rich, and among the plutocrata there is not one."

We suppose that this item raised surprise here, for the reason that there has for years been so much talk about the financial power of the Jews in this country, and the enormous wealth acquired by many of them. We guess that the statements made in the paragraph are not far from correct, and we are prepared to believe that nearly all the knowing Jews and Gentiles in the city have perceived the truth of them, after thinking for a while and calling up a lot of names. We must suppose that some of the people who have often ignorantly repeated the saying that "New York is owned by Jews." will admit that there are

also other owners of it.

It will be noticed that Dr. Wisz does not say anything about the large investments in real estate by Jews, or about their predominance in certain branches of business; or about their speculative operations in the money and other "There is not a plutocrat among markets. them." he says; but certainly there are a good number of very rich men among them, even here in New York.

MR. CLEVELAND THE NATION'S BUL-WARK.

#### The President's Friendly Organ Apprehends No Danger from Congress.

From the Philade'phia Ledger and Daily Transcript, No matter what Congress may threaten to do or actually do, sensible people will remember that President Cleveland is honest and courageous, and that while he is President Congress can do no great mischief, though it may do little good.

### Mr. Cleveland Rejected a Good Man. Representative F. W. D. Hayt, (a the Pomerny (Wash.) Indo-pendent.

We shall always appreciate the fact that our We shall always appreciate the fact that our course in our late Lexislature received the written endersement of the entire membership of the Populist contingent of that hody. No other member received such distinguished honor. We shall also hold in memory dear the fact that the lower House, without a dissenting vote, recommended us by resolution for a place in President Cievelands Cabinet. No other member ever received such honor. This resolution was introduced by Pierce of Lewis. THE QUESTION OF CANADA.

Should the United States Confer Special Privileges on Hostile Rillways. To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir. The stock n trade of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company consists largely of assertion, aggression. and arrogance, attempting therewith to conceal its nakedness, or the poverty, present and rospective, of its local traffic. As was stated in a previous letter, if compelled to confine its business to Canadian traffic, it could not earn

operating expenses, rentals upon its leased nes, and interest upon its bonds. Its financial success, if not solvener, is absoutely dependent upon the privilege granted it by the Government of the United States under the bonding system, of diverting American traffic to its lines. To substantiate the truth of the above statement I propose to examine by sections the present and prospective sources the enterprise provokes indignation and likewise contempt.

of traffic along its lines, which are located within the Dominion between Halifax and Vancouver, its Pacific terminus, aggregating 7,000 miles.

Section No. 1 extends from Vancouver through British Columbia to Banff Hot Springs, a distance of 551 miles. British Columbia has an area of nearly 400,000 square

miles, or eight times the State of New York.

The population of British Columbia in 1871 was 30,000; in 1891, 97,000. The population of Washington Territory (now State) in 1870 was 23,000; in 1800, 349,000. The area of British Columbia is nearly six times that of the adjoining State of Washington.

In 1891, about 1,000,000 tons of coal were mined upon the Island of Vancouver. Eight hundred thousand tons of it were shipped by vessel to the United States, chiefly to San Francisco, and 15,000 tons to various ports in the Pacific Ocean, leaving 185,000 tons for home consumption in towns along the coast and by steam vessels which sail from British Columbian ports. Therefore this coal did not contribute to the traffic of the Canadian Pacific

As British Columbia is a heavily wooded country, and has only one inhabitant to four square miles, it will be a long time before there is any coal traffic from the Pacific coast to the interior. The agricultural resources of the province are very limited and will never support a large population. So long as Canada remains a British dependency the mineral resources of the province will remain undeveloped. This section of the railway crosses the Bocky Mountains, and the cost of operation is thereby very much increased. The increase in population of the province has been very slow. and the outlook for an increase in the near future is far from hopeful.

Section No. 2 extends from Banff Hot Springs to Winnipeg, a distance of 922 miles. The area of this section, including Manitoba and the five organized territories of Canada, is about 800,000 square miles, or sixteen times that of New York State. The population, in 1801, was 203,000, or one person to four square miles. The population of the United States per square mile, including Alaska, is eighty-eight times that of this section, which, outside of Ontario, is the best agricultural section in the Dominion. It must not be for-gotten that Manitoba was settled by a wealthy

outside of Ontario, is the best agricultural section in the Dominion. It must not be forgetten that Manitoba was settled by a wealthy English colony, and crops of wheat were grown there long before any settlement had been made in Minnesota or Dakota.

A colony of twenty-rive well-to-do families settled near Fort Garry (now Winnipeg) in 1811. Other colonies soon followed from England and located in the valley of the Red River. In 1821 no less than 250 busiels were sown by one of these colonies, which yielded a large crop. In 1847 8t. Faul had only three families of white inhabitants. The number of arrivals in 1849 was only ninety-live, and the total population of the Territory of Minnesota inow Statel was less than 5,000. The present population of 8t. Paul and Minneapolis is greater than that of all Cana-in west of Ontario; while the present population of Minnesota is nearly one-third that of the entire Dominion. Canada cannot aftract population while she remains a dependency of a Furopean monarchy. The undeveloped natural resources of the Dominion are unquestionably very great, but without a marked increase in appulation they will be dormant, and therefore will not contribute traffle to Canadian railways. The Canadian Government has been for some years caying a cash bonus to emigrants from Europe who settle upon lands within the Dominion west of the Province of Ontario, so that the Government rays a cash bonus to aid in settling lunds granted to the Canadian Tacific Railway Company.

The company must still hold about 20 000, 000 acres of the lands granted to it as a bonus for the construction of its min line and branches, all within this fertile belt. This land is leaded upon both sides of the line, and is of the best quality. It is soid upon onsy terms at a low price and vet less than 100,000 acres, or one two-hundredth part, was sold in the year 18th.

The company operates 1,200 miles of branch lines in this section, making a total with the main line of 2,122 miles to be sustained by the traffic of 208,000 pe

imited. One hundred and lifty-two thousand of the 208,000 popule are located in the Province of Manifoba and 55,000 in the live organized territories. A portino of the traile of Andrew Control of the traile of the Souloury in Ontario, a distance of 1881 to total of 128.

Section No. 3 extends from Winnings to Souloury in Ontario, a distance of 1881 to the Souloury in Ontario, a distance of 1881 to the Souloury in Ontario, a distance of 1881 to the Souloury in Ontario, a distance of 1881 to the Souloury in Ontario, a distance of 1881 to the Souloury in Ontario, a distance of 1881 to the Souloury in Ontario, a distance of 1881 to the Souloury in Ontario, and the section of the Souloury in Ontario, and the Souloury in Ontario, a distance of 1881 to the Souloury in Ontario, and the Souloury in Ontario, and the Indiana in Ontario, and the Indiana in Ontario, and the Indiana in Ontario, and Indi

Ottawa, and shipped to tidewater chiefly by

The gain is the population in Manitoba. British Columbia, and the five organized territories of Keewatin, Alberta, Assanboia, Athabasea, and Saskatchewan, with an area of 1.20,000 square miles, from 1881 to 1814 was only 181,000, or 18 000 per annum, while the exodus from Quebec for the past year was equal to five per cent. of the population of the past will amount to 750,000, and of continues annual surplus wheat produce ears has not averaged more than 4.000,000 bears has not averaged to the continues of the past of the population of the past of the population of the past of

Government directly authorizes the railways of Canada to make any such discrimination as they choose to secure "through traffic or traffic to and from the United States."

Clause 232 of the same act is as follows:

232. No company, in fixing any toll or rate, shall, under like conditions and circumstances, make any unjust or partial discrimination between different loosifities; but no discrimination between different loosifities; but no discrimination between different loosifities; but no discrimination of competition by water or railway, it is necessary to make to secure traffic, shall be deemed to be unjust or partial."

This clause was no doubt drafted by Sir John J. C. Abbott, solicitor of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company and at the same time a member of the Canadian Parilament, and was intended to protect the company from attacks from shirpers against whom they may have made discriminating charges. The latter part of the clause removes all doubt as to the right of the company to make such charges when competing for American traffic.

The patriotic sentiment of the United States should be aroused to promote, develop, protect, and defend our transcontinental railway system against all competitors. The first most simple, lawful, poaceful, just, and effective step in this direction is the abrogation of the present bonding system.

July 26, 1803. Francis Wayland Glen.

JULY 26, 1803. FRANCIS WAYLAND GLEN.

THE CASE OF THE REV. MR. NOYES. He is Now a Missionary-The Congress.

tional Church Has Not Repudlated III TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I have just end an editorial comment in THE SUN upon the case of the Rev. Mr. Noves, a missionary in Japan, in which it is stated that "the Con-

gregational Church has repudiated him." This is not so. Mr. Noyes is a minister of the Congregational denomination in "good and regular standing." He was sent to Japan by the Berkeley street Congregational Church basket maker in the Dover mills makes from 250 to Berkeley street Congregational Church in Boston as their missionary, with the approval of a large council of representatives of the churches, ministers and lay delegates in about equal numbers. He has received the cordial sympathy and hearty cooperation of

about equal numbers. He has received the cordial sympathy and hearty cooperation of all the missionaries in the field in which he labors as a missionary.

If he should return to this country at the call of a church, and a council should be called to assist at his installation, he would be received into the fellowship of the churches represented. Recently it was proposed by some of his friends that he be placed upon the list of the missionaries of the American Board of Commissioners of Foreign Missions. This Board is not representative of the Congregational churches in the strict sense. It is a voluntary association, and is organized under a charter as a close corporation. The corporation meets but once a year. Meanwhile its affairs are managed by a prudential committee.

This committee, supposing that Mr. Noyes had modified his views since his ordination, was disposed to appoint him as a missionary of the Heard. Finding later, from a letter to the committee from Mr. Noyes that he had not changed his views the matter was dropped.

Mr. Noyes cherishes the hope that every man, at some time and somewhere, will have an opportunity to avail himself of the offers of the Gasnel of Jesus Christ before he finally determines his character and his destiny.

It is said the committee staryed proceedings through fear of exceeding its powers. It now remains for the Board itself to make a decision in the case.

Since your statement of fact was not accurate, the inference drawn from it fails, namely that the Longregational denomination is shown in the more stringent even than the Presbyterian." Yours truly.

Greenport, L. L. July 20.

DR. WATKINS AND HIS BACILLUS.

Mr. Buxton and the Loomis Laboratory Not Responsible if He Proves a Suicide.

To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: In the Herald of this morning appeared a long article with reference to the inoculation with the bacillus of tuberculosis of Dr. Robert Watkins in the Loomis Latoratory, and mentioning my name as having supplied the culture used. In consequence of this. I have sent the following letter to the editor of the Herald:

"DEAR SIR: With regard to your article of testlar, entitled 'Inoculated with the Germs of Prinisis,' will you kindly insert the follow-

of Pathisis. Will you kindly insert the following:

"Dr. Robert Watkins came to the Loomis Laboratory about a month since to go through a course of bacteriology. He was entirely ignorant of the first principles of the science, and has spent perhaps altogether twelve to fifteen hours here in making some ridiculous experiments of no value whatever on the bacilius of tuberculosis. Vesterday he asked me for a culture of the bacilius with which of noculate a guines pig. Igaveone to him for that purpose, and before any one knew what he was about he inoculated himself, or says he did, with a part of it. No one connected with this institution had anything to do with his idiotic action, and it is swidently nothing but an advertising scheme."

Yours, faithfully, NEW YORK, July 27, 1893. B. H. BUXTON.

Worth Pishing For.

From the San Francisco Chroniele, The champion salimon of the season for size was taken out of the McCloud River on Friday of last week by Thurlow McMullen of the firm of Tillman & Bendel. When taken out of the water it weighed 30 pounds. The monster was shipped to this city, and lost but one pound of weight in transportation.

Catching Up with Civilization.

VANCOUVER, B. C. July 15.—Pour hundred ndian salmon fishers on Fraser River have ormed a union to secure a raise of wages and reeze out the Japanese.

ENGLAND AND FRANCE IN ASIA. The Ships They Have Now at Hand for Use in Stamese Tranbles.

Waserwayee July 27 - it is not supprising to learn that the British have a far more numerous and powerful fleet in the waters of eastern and southern Asia than the French. Important as may be the interests of the latter in Coclain China, Tonquin, and Annam, they are far outweighed by British interests in India, Burmah, and China, so that at the present time the naval force of the latter is much superior in waters not far distant from Siam.

Of the French vessels may be noted, in the first place, those that have already made their way to Bangkok. Of these the gunboa's Lutin and Combte are of about 473 tons displacement each, and the Inconstante of about 811 tons. Each carries two 5%-inch and one or two 3.9-inch guns, besides machine guns, Then we have the Lion, a sister ship of the Comete, and the Alouette, a trifle larger. All these five can easily cross the bar in the Menam River. A much smaller pair of paddiewheel gunboats are the Jacquin and Monlan, of 192 tons each, carrying about 50 men, and armed with two 3%-inch guns, while there are also five little craft of the Arquebuse ty: o having a little less displacement than our pedo boat Cuching. These also are said to earry each a pair of By-inch rifles. Mention has been made in the despatches of

ble to cross the bar of the Menam River. Blue is a large wooden vessel of quite a different type from those already spoken of, carrying goodly number of off-inch guns and a crew of 204 men. The flag-hip of Admiral Humann is the Triomphante, an armorelad of slow special but carrying a heavy battery, including some 0.4-inch gune, and having 388 men. The An-

the Forfait as being below Bangkok, but una-

the Triomphanie, an armorelad of slow speed, but carrying a heavy battery, including some R4-inch guns, and having 388 men. The Annamite is a very large armed transport versel of over 5,400 t.ms, having 315 men.

It will be observed that the French have taken the precaution to assemble a considerable number of small craft in that region for river service. These would all be effective at the Menam although their guns are of small callure for much service against earliburely distributed the Bast Indies station. The former armorem manded by Vice-Admiral Fremantic, whose flugsh p is the imperiouse, a barbette armored of freeent-construction, having 8,500 tons displacement. 10,000 horse power, 17 knots speed, and carrying four 9,2 inch and six 0-inch guns. In the China fleet we find the Leander, a steel craiser of 4,300 tons and a nominal speed of 17 knots, though she made loss on her trial, with a crew of 2.55 men, and carrying ten 0-inch guns, with four rapid-like and fourteen machine guns. She is accounted a very seasold. Next to be noted is the Severn, of 4,050 tons, 0,000 horse power, a speed sand to exceed 18 knots, and a crew of 2.76 men. She was launched nearry fifteen years ago, and carries two 8-inch and ten 0-inch rifles. The Mercury was in her day regarded as the foster cruiser allout, making 18% knots. She, like the Severn, was launched nearry fifteen years ago, and carries two 8-inch and ten 0-inch rifles. The Mercury was in her day regarded as the foster cruiser allout, making 18% knots. She, like the Severn, was launched in 1878, and was a costly vessel, she has 3,730 tons and the four rapid-like and seven machine guns. The Pallas, carrying eight guns and 210 men, and carrying feed to same change of the same chase of the same chase of the same chase of the same humber of guns and 17 knots, was the type from while nor free humber of guns and four rapid-like and seven machine guns. The Pallas, carrying eight guns and 214 men, has already been spaken of in the despatches as stationed off the Menam River

and 75 men, while the Firebrand, of 455 tons, carries four guns and 69 men.

Turning to the East Indies station we find, first, the composite vessel Bondices. Bear Admiral Kennedy's flagship, with fourteen guns and 426 men; the Brisk and Cossack, with six guns and about 156 men each; the Mannihon, a vessel of the "M" type, steaming over 10 knots and carrying six guns and 216 men; the Lanwing, Pigeon, and ledbreast, gunboats of six guns and 75 men; the Sphynx, of seven guns and 01 men; the Plassy, of two guns and 01 men;

men. It will be seen, therefore, how strong Great Britain is in small gunboats for river service as well as in other particulars.

-"I tell my boy," said a father, "that I don't care what calling he takes up, but that he does want to be able to do whatever he undertakes to do bitter, if pos-sible, than anybody else."

-Two basket mills at Dover, Del., are now turning 300 baskets per day. He is paid one cent per basket, -Drought has driven many suburban birds to the dense thickets, where streams and pends yet live. In many spots usually damp the ground is dry. The channels of many small streams in the suburbs are

noisture are languishing.

—Northern Delaware still has some of the best wheat lands in the country. One farmer in New Castle conreports an average of 50 bushels per acre upon 160 acres; another reports an average of 83% bushels per acre, and another an average of 35 bushels per acre A small field, recently in as aragus, yielded an ave age of 50 bushels per acre.

-Wild flowers in this region have now given place to

dry, and here and there shrubs accustomed to muc

the undeveloped wild fruits and nuts. The chestnat trees have just shed an unusually thick crop of blos-soms and the tiny burrs have appeared. The hickories of all kinds have abundant nuts. Here and there in swampy suburban spots one comes upon hazer note beautifully done up in their frilled green bags. Wild grapes are also abundant, both the fox grapes, large round fellows in small, imperfect bunches, and little, chicken grapes in compact cylinders, to ripen just

about the time of carriest trosts.

—Central and Morningside Parks suffer more than any other of the city's public pleasure grounds in time of drought, because each has considerable areas of rock thinly spread with soil. It has always been part of the problem in beautifying Central Park to provide shalls and grasses that can withstand drought in a thin sol The fact that wild cacti deursh at Morningaides ems to contain a valuable bint for dealing with this prob-lem in the future. One of the cacti not uncommon in this region bears a beautiful yellow fower and seems able to live in the driest and thinnest soil.

-Genealogy is still a favorite topic of conversation south of Meson and Dixon's line, and many an old lady can trace her own and her neighbors' descent for many generations back. The Southerner's family pride has however, this mitigation, that with the courtesy he takes it for granted that his guest or the friend of his guest has the same genealocteal claim to respect and consideration as himself. To be sure, every-body cannot be a Breck-nridge or a Mason, but doubtless every man whom a Breckenridge or a Ma on meris in the company of his friend has a family tree con

in the company of his friend has a family tree concealed somewhere about him.

—"We have all seen men run for a train," said a traveller: "the other day I saw a man make a breat for one on a bicycle. We hat hat hat dat a station from which a straight, level road ran bact at a right angle to the railroad. At a considerable distance up that road we saw a man coming on a bicycle. A man afoot couldn't have got anywhere near us from that distance, and it didn't seem as though the man on the wheel could get within rods of me hat he came down the atreet whitzing. When he had come about half the distance the conductor gave the signal to start, and the cargineer sounded the whistle and a larted the train. It was astonishing how fast the man on the wheel was coming now. There was a broad, level space around the station. The begingter swept over this in a great curve that lended him alongside the baggage day. Demounting, he lifted his wheel up to the waiting hands of the baggagement; a fraction of a s cond inter the steps of the first passenger car came along and the brey clist stepped aboard, a winner.

# bierclist stepped aboard, a winner.

The Change of Sixty Years. Mr. A. B. Carrick of this city favors us with a copy of

Mr. A. B. Carrick of this city favors us with a conv of the first issue of fux Naw Yong size, dated kept 3, 18-11. It is a little bit of a sheet of four pages, each page is by 11, and containing three columns. The two outside pages are made up of advertisements and miscellaneous reading matter, like a country weekly. Amonothe miscellany is a paragraph about a Vermont bey who nearly killed himself by the baseful

weelif. Amonythe miscellany is a paragraph access weelif. Vermont bey who nearly killed himself by the baieful habit of whiating in his sleep.

The third page has a column of shipping news, marriages and deaths, a "funny" paragraph, and three news items; the other two columns are filled with dvertisements. On the second page is about a column of New York

city news, mostly criminal, and a couple of columns of scrappy news items. And that's all.

The number offers a striking contrast to the ground of the striking contrast to the ground. The number offers a striking constant to the crowded, realists, unique SUR of to-day.